

SURFACE AND RADIOLOGICAL ANATOMY (For Students and General Practitioners), Fourth Edition—W. J. Hamilton, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Professor of Anatomy in the University of London at Charing Cross Hospital Medical College, sometime Regius Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the University of London at the Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and G. Simon, M.D., B.Ch., D.M.R.E. (Cantab.), F.F.R., Demonstrator of Radiological Anatomy in the Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Radiologist to the Diagnostic X-ray Department, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and to the Brompton Hospital, London. The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore 2, Maryland, 1958. 355 pages, \$9.50.

This new edition has extensive revision and rearrangement of text, with new illustrations and roentgenographic reproductions, to improve the coverage of surface and radiological anatomy.

Following a chapter on general anatomy and methods, anatomical areas are discussed, in general, as follows: Surface contours, surface and skeletal landmarks, superficial muscles and tendons, joint movements and roentgenology. The special organs and regions are covered separately and well illustrated, with some 416 figures. An appendix contains tables of ossification, and a table of segmental innervation of muscles of the extremities.

While the subtitle of the book states that it is for students and general practitioners, many others will find it of interest.

The authors of the present edition are, respectively, an anatomist and a radiologist attached to two medical colleges in London, England.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.B.

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TUMORS AND TUMOROUS CONDITIONS OF THE BONES AND JOINTS—Henry L. Jaffe, M.D., Director of Laboratories and Pathologist, Hospital for Joint Diseases, New York, N. Y.; Consultant, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia 6, Pa., 1958. 629 pages, 701 illustrations on 194 figures, \$18.50.

This monograph presents an integrated account of tumors of bones and joints. The clinical, radiological and pathological findings pertaining to the various lesions are discussed, frequently illustrated and correlated. The author makes a welcome attempt to consider the radiological findings in terms of gross pathology rather than microscopic; then adding the microscopic findings. There are short sections on treatment.

The various benign and neoplastic conditions taken up in the thirty-three chapters include: Giant cell tumor, bone cyst, aneurysmal bone cyst, benign chondroblastoma, chondromyxoid fibroma, benign and malignant tumors of cartilage, fibrosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, and such other conditions as osteoid-osteoma, fibrous dysplasia, pigmented villonodular synovitis, synovioma, chordoma, and also certain cysts and tumors peculiar to the maxillae. Subjects also include juxtacortical chondroma, juxtacortical osteogenic sarcoma, fibrous cortical defect, desmoplastic fibroma, and benign osteoblastoma.

To a large extent, the text conveys the author's personal conceptions of the lesions involved. His great experience warrants considerable attention being paid to many of his suggestions and conclusions.

In the section on giant cell tumor, the author states that post-irradiation sarcoma may develop, but fails to stress the fact that several authors have reported sarcoma developing in what was apparently benign giant cell tumor many years after diagnosis or surgical treatment, and *without* the intervention of radiotherapy. It would seem important to add this point to subsequent editions. The author uses the term "solitary bone cyst" rather than localized fibrous dysplasia; the reasons for this are adumbrated in a paragraph dealing with

the differential diagnosis of cyst and solitary focus of fibrous dysplasia. The matter is somewhat academic, but might bear expansion in a subsequent edition.

The author refers to the common finding of vertebral hemangioma at autopsy but believes that many of the benign hemangiomas of bone interpreted in the roentgenograms of the spines of living persons are "mere focal varicosities rather than true hemangiomas." The evidence for this opinion is not given. The experience of your reviewer is that benign hemangiomas of the vertebrae are indeed quite common, just as benign hemangiomas of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues are.

The book is handsomely printed and illustrated. It will be welcomed by surgeons, pathologists and radiologists.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.B.

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CARDIAC ARREST AND RESUSCITATION—Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., M.D.; Professor and Chairman, Department of Surgery, University of Missouri School of Medicine, Columbia, Missouri; Chief of Surgical Service, University of Missouri Hospitals; Associate-in-Charge, Cardiovascular Program, State Crippled Children's Service, University of Missouri; Consultant, Whiteman Air Force Base Hospital; Markle Scholar, John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, 1954-1959. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1958. 378 pages, \$12.00.

This comprehensive and carefully documented volume will serve as an excellent reference book on the subject of cardiac resuscitation. The various aspects of the problem are individually considered and are presented clearly and in detail. The volume of material, however, is excessively large and interferes with the book's attempt to emphasize the important points and fundamentals of the problem. Little effort is made to distinguish between the clearly documented physiologic information on cardiac arrest and the large fund of opinions, many of which are unscientific. No one would quarrel with the cautious and well-supported statements the author makes, but one would hope for a more authoritative approach to a complex subject about which misinformation abounds.

In an extensive historical background, credit is given to nearly every contributor to this field; however, the author does not emphasize the importance of the fundamental concepts outlined by Wiggers and Wegria some 20 years ago.

This book would be more suitable as a general reference volume rather than as a manual for surgeons on the prevention and management of cardiac arrest.

BENSON B. ROE, M.D.

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ORAL SURGERY—Third Edition—Kurth H. Thoma, D.M.D., Professor of Oral Surgery, Emeritus, Harvard University. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1958. 1607 pages, 1824 illustrations, including 159 in color, \$27.50.

This is a lengthy, scholarly text on the subject of oral surgery. The book is definitely a reference book in the field and is not the type of book that one would read for ordinary comprehensive information about the field of oral surgery. It is massive, well done, beautifully illustrated and detailed in its discussions of etiology, pathology and clinical appearance of lesions of the oral cavities.

The section on surgical treatment is not too well done and the illustrations on surgical operations about the head and neck are rather meager.

The book is recommended as a reference book in the field of oral surgery, not for cursory perusal or rapid source of comprehensive information in the general field of oral surgery. It is scholarly, well done, but excessively detailed. Libraries and specialists would do well to own this book but the general surgeon, the general practitioner need not have it for his library shelves.